

The Farmington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

THE FARMINGTON TIMES PRINTING COMPANY

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS

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FARMINGTON, MO., NOVEMBER 30, 1906.

THE TIMES is a day late this week on account of all hands observing Thanksgiving yesterday.

The executive committee of the State Assessors Association held a meeting at Jefferson City last Monday and drafted a bill to be presented to the Legislature looking to a uniformity of assessing stocks and securities.

We all have a good deal more to be thankful for than we know or can comprehend, and while by custom yesterday was an annual national thanksgiving, we should make every day of our lives a thanksgiving day and help others to make it so.

A fine of \$18,000 was imposed upon the American Sugar Refining Company on the 25th by Judge Hough of the United States Circuit for accepting rebates. A conviction under the criminal clause would have been more to the purpose. What does the Sugar Trust care for a little fine of \$18,000? It will only have to make a raise of the smallest fractional part of a cent on the price of sugar to make the public pay its fine.

The steamship subsidy isn't dead. It has just been a mid-nodding. It is to come up again at the approaching session of Congress, and it is reported that President Roosevelt will lend his rushing qualities to get it through. It is proposed to subsidize steamships plying between the United States and our Southern neighbors at the rate of \$2,000,000 a year in an effort to induce trade from that quarter, and to try to infuse some life into American ship building. Secretary Root is credited with the statement that our tariff laws interfere with our South American trade, which suggests that a little more reciprocity and less subsidies to big steamship companies ought to be tried. But the policy that the people must be taxed to build up and feed great commercial corporations will stay with us as long as the Republican party guides the ship of state.

"WAGES LOW—MISERABLY LOW."

Such is the refrain that runs through a contribution, apparently written by a wage earner, which appears in the Lead Belt Banner of last week. The writer says "there is not a mining district in the United States where labor is as poorly paid as in the lead belt," and that "there is not a mining district in the United States where the mine-owners realize as large dividends as in this lead belt." The writer further says:

The unions in this district for some time have realized that steps must sooner or later be taken to increase the price of labor to something near a reasonable scale. The five, ten and fifteen cent advances are too near akin to the crumbs that Lazarus "enjoyed" to satisfy the stomachs of the husky miners, so last week the several unions in the district sent notices to the superintendents that in future they would expect their checks to read fifty cents more per day, an amount that would seem very conservative and moderate and which the companies are amply able to meet, and which they should cheerfully and promptly accede to, for wages here indeed are low—miserably low.

During the recent political campaign THE TIMES was taken to task by a writer in the News under the sobriquet of "Desloge Miner," for saying, in criticizing Secretary Shaw's speech, that wages had not increased in proportion to the cost of living. He made the assertion that wages had increased in the lead belt one hundred per cent in the past ten or twelve years, and that we were endeavoring to deceive the miners. We said in reply to this charge that we had no intention to deceive them, and could not in this matter if we

would, for the miners themselves knew whether their wages had been increased one hundred per cent.

This contributor to the Lead Belt Banner, whom we presume knows what he is talking about, confirms the position taken by THE TIMES, and says that the unions have taken the matter up, and have notified the superintendents of the several mining companies that "in future they would expect their checks to read fifty cents more per day," that the unions in giving this notice are "intensely in earnest," and "hope this reasonable request will be agreed to promptly and cheerfully."

He does not say so, but the intimation is that if the request is not complied with there will be a strike, for the unions are "intensely in earnest." We do not know whether the conditions demand extreme measures, but there is seldom little gained by a strike, the wage-earners in nearly every case being the greater sufferers. We would suggest, as a friend of labor, that if extreme measures are contemplated that the unions exhaust all other means of arriving at an agreement with the companies before thinking of such a thing. Friendly arbitration and compromise ought to prevail, for neither the miners nor the companies can afford to be stubborn where the interests of all are concerned.

Over Five Hundred Unite With Christian Church in St. Louis.

In the year 1837 there were only seven persons in St. Louis known as Christians only. During that year these seven disciples organized and met every Lord's Day, to remember their Lord in the breaking of bread and for worship, meeting first in their homes, then with the Baptists, then in a public school house, then in a public hall, until their first house of worship was built on the corner of Fifth and Franklin Streets. The present property of the first church is worth \$40,000, the auditorium will seat 1,000, their membership is over 900. From seven the disciples have grown to ten strong congregations. Simultaneous meetings have been held by these congregations during the month of November, resulting in an addition of 502, when the meetings closed last Lord's day. Some of the evangelist-preachers who assisted in this great meeting are Herbert Yenell, W. E. Harlow, C. H. Chilton, W. F. Turner, C. C. Garrigue, E. A. Gilliland, E. M. Richmond and E. T. McFarland. This is the commencement of a part of the centennial aims of the brotherhood, E. O.

SOUTHEAST NEWS.

The chrysanthemum show at Jackson last week netted the ladies in charge of it \$350.

Roadmaster C. H. Flint of DeSoto was recently awarded the prize of \$200 for the line and surface track.

Dr. Wm. Elders of DeSoto has presented the public school of that place with a full size skeleton, perfectly articulated.

The Wilson block in Caruthersville was destroyed by fire on the 19th, with a loss of about \$20,000, partly covered by insurance.

Chris Fink of Jefferson county went out to kill a hog on the 16th, when it made a dash at him and he used his gun as a club. It was discharged and he was instantly killed.

A prepaid express package was received last week at the Iron Mountain office in Poplar Bluff which contained an old lantern and handsaw. They had been sent by a man who had formerly worked on the road there, and when he left he carried away the saw and lantern. He has since joined the church and decided that his conscience would not permit him to keep the things.

Chip Franklin, the four-year-old son of the Sheriff of Pemiscot county, picked up a gun which the porter was cleaning, and it was discharged. Some of the shot struck a little girl and boy of the Sheriff, the two colored servants, a white prisoner and the family dog. None were seriously hurt, but the excitement was intense for a short time.

Life's Spice

"Variety is the spice of life."

By S. MCK. F.

I have been frequently reminded recently of the story of the town where the inhabitants woke up one morning to find that each individual had inherited a fortune of \$100,000 during the night. There was a sad condition of affairs. It was not necessary for the cook to prepare a meal, for she had as much money as her mistress; the butcher found no necessity to ply his trade; the milkman did not need to supply his customers with milk. So it ran through every grade of society, and the people were helpless and most miserable until the fairy story was proved really a fairy story, when normal conditions were resumed and everybody was busy at his own business, and in consequence happy. One might almost wonder if this condition of affairs did not prevail here, for it is almost impossible to get anybody to do any work for you. The very few colored people who work have so much work to do that they constantly refuse any more, while lined up against the sides of the stores and on the steps of the Realty building there are scores of idle negroes who absolutely refuse to work, and are often insulting in their refusal. The question has been raised as to the vagrant law, and as to whether the production of a hard-working wife or mother would constitute a visible means of support in the eye of the law. Elsewhere in THE TIMES is an extract from a Charleston paper showing that the same condition of affairs exists there, and I have no doubt that the condition is general. We read much about the destitution and starvation of the people in the slums of St. Louis. Why could not some of these people be induced to change their place of abode to the country where life is worth living. An enterprising man and woman with a family of children, all of whom would be willing to work, could live in the very best manner here in Farmington, for an abundance of work would be assured. But there are so many people who would rather starve in a city than endure the quiet and comfort of a country town. If some of the city philanthropists would but take up this matter and present the plea so that it would be understood and appreciated, much good might be accomplished for a great many people.

This beautiful little poem by Saxe Holm is a great favorite of mine and is particularly appropriate at this time:

THE LOVE OF GOD.
Like a cradle rocking, rocking,
Silent, peaceful, to and fro;
Like a mother's sweet looks dropping
On the little face below.
Hangs the green earth, swinging, turning,
Jarless, noiseless, safe and slow;
Falls the light of God's face bending
Down and watching us below.
And as feeble babes that suffer,
Toss and cry, and will not rest,
Are the ones the tender mother
Holds the closest, loves the best.
So when we are weak and wretched,
By our sins weighed down, distressed,
Then it is that God's great patience
Holds us closest, loves us best.

O great heart of God! whose loving
Cannot hendered be, nor crossed,
Will not weary, will not even
In our death itself be lost;
Love divine of such great loving—
Only mothers know the cost—
Cost of love, which all love passing,
Gave a son to save the lost.

The great city stores that advertise so largely at this season of the year have made a special plan for early Christmas shopping and the clubs have taken up the same cry. The remembrance of the crowded stores last year during the last few days before Christmas has not passed away, and to prevent this, the plea is made. The saleswomen were rushed and worried almost to the fainting point, and the crowds thronged the stores so that sometimes the doors had to be shut. St. Louis has grown immensely since the World's Fair, and there are the same crowds seen daily on the streets that were seen at that time.

I wonder why it is that so many people never consider that Christmas comes regularly on the 25th of December until three or four weeks before that day, and then there is a mad rush and hurry to get ready for it. I have several times suggested that the proper way to be ready for Christmas was to begin on the 26th day of December of the previous year. That is the time to make out your list, as you hear different ones wish for the things they did not get. It will be a great freshener to the memory when you begin your active preparations during the summer, as the wise woman does. I know my

friends laugh at me when I say that nearly all my Christmas presents have been wrapped up and marked and laid away in a trunk now for weeks. Those that go by mail can be made ready in a few moments. The rush and the worry take away all the sweetness of the Christmas spirit, and the average house mother makes life a burden for herself and all around her. If you take a little memorandum book and plan out a little work each day for the Christmas preparations, it will simplify matters so. The mince meat, the fruit cake, the house decorations, may each have a date, so that when December 25th is reached the page may read "Get up bright and happy and enjoy Christmas Day." This is the preaching of my practice and I pass it along as a good thing.

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CIRCUIT COURT.

Disposition made of cases since last week's report:

CIVIL CASES.

E. B. Scott vs. John Degrook and others, appeal from J. P.'s motion to dismiss sustained and garnishee discharged.

John Finch vs. W. E. Harris, appeal from J. P.'s appeal dismissed by agreement.

J. C. Maxon vs. Elizabeth Maxon, appeal from J. P.'s jury waived, trial by court and judgment for defendant.

William Beasley vs. W. Roberts, appeal from J. P.'s waiver of jury, trial by court, finding and judgment for defendant; value of row found to be \$40.

Emma Dalton vs. Charles J. Sutton, title; dismissed at cost of defendant.

Doe Run Lead Co. vs. School District No. 61, injunction; by agreement of both parties injunction bond released and cause dismissed at cost of defendant.

Charles E. Cole vs. S. I. Cole and others, note; tried by court and submitted.

Charles E. Cole vs. Evaline McLaughlin, contract; continued on application of defendant, and at her cost, to next regular term.

Miners Lumber Co. vs. Abbott-Gamble Co., mechanic's lien; tried by court and submitted.

William T. Maxon vs. Elizabeth Maxon, partition; decree on partition and order of sale made for May term.

Tetley-Klein Lumber Co. vs. Abbott-Gamble Co. and others, mechanic's lien; plaintiff dismissed as to Federal Lead Co.; judgment by default against Abbott-Gamble Co. for \$417.73.

Miners Lumber Co. vs. Theodore Mink and others, account; plaintiff dismissed as to all defendants except Robson.

Cape Girardeau and Chester Railway Co. vs. Theodore Wingester, condemnation; exceptions dismissed by plaintiff and commissioner's report approved.

Cape Girardeau and Chester Railway Co. vs. Theresa Deon, condemnation; continued by consent to next term.

St. Francois County Bank vs. T. H. Glover, note; judgment by default for \$314.

C. B. Scott vs. Vogel-Boul Soda Water Co., replevin; plaintiff files amended petition and defendant given leave to plead on or before May 1st next, and cause continued.

W. H. Young and others vs. Phil Gibson, partition; decree of partition granted and order of sale made for regular term of Circuit Court.

Lang Manufacturing Company vs. John A. Sprott and others, mechanic's lien; dismissed at cost of plaintiff.

State ex rel J. N. Highley vs. C. T. Tullock et al., certiorari; dismissed at cost of plaintiff.

Ada M. Debe vs. Edward Debe, maintenance; death of defendant suggested and cause dismissed.

CRIMINAL CASES.

J. A. Compton, selling liquor to minor; plea in abatement sustained.

Mode Coffman and others, selling liquor to minor; nolle pros.

Samuel Perringier, selling liquor to minor; nolle pros.

Set Buchanan, selling liquor to minor; trial by court and finding not guilty.

William Ryan and others, selling liquor to minor; nolle pros.

H. C. Meyer and others, selling liquor to minor; nolle pros.

George Meyer, selling liquor to minor; continued to next term.

Herbert Rongey et al., selling liquor to minor; continued to next term.

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